



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-95-105
Thursday
1 June 1995

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Zairean, Ugandan Presidents Meet in Germany

Leaders Seek Refugees' Repatriation

*LD3005210195 Paris Radio France International
in French 1830 GMT 30 May 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] The presidents of Zaire and Uganda met in Germany today. Afterward, Marshal Mobutu and Yoweri Museveni jointly called on the Rwandan Government to take steps for the early repatriation of the millions of Rwandan refugees in Zaire and Tanzania.

The Zairean president also stressed that today's meeting served to dispel the tension between Uganda and Zaire, and that a normalization of relations between the two countries could lay the foundations for a peace process in the entire region.

Mobutu, Museveni Say Talks 'Fruitful'

*EA3105111895 Kampala Radio Uganda Network
in English 1900 GMT 30 May 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] Presidents Yoweri Museveni and Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire have addressed a joint press conference at the end of their two-day talks in the German town of Bad Kreuznach. The two presidents told the journalists that their discussions were very fruitful and gave them [an] opportunity to review several issues of interest both to Uganda and Zaire. President Mobutu informed the press that he and President Museveni have held talks for the cause of Africa and, specifically, for the cause of peace. He said that relations between Zaire and Uganda had, of recent, been strained because of rumors and misinformation that each country was plotting to destabilize the other. He was happy that the meeting in Bad Kreuznach has given the two leaders a good opportunity to clear and put bilateral relations in a good and healthy footing [sentence as heard]. He added that President Museveni had invited him to visit Uganda in July and that he had accepted the invitation.

President Mobutu explained that, with good cooperation between Uganda and Zaire, the two have a better chance of advancing regional efforts to establish peace and stability in the whole region.

For his part, President Museveni pointed out that the three countries — Kenya, Zaire, and Uganda — form a large middle belt of Africa. Therefore, the whole of Africa stands to benefit from having peace and normal activities in the three countries. He told the press that he does not agree with the view that Africa can be forgotten, pointing out that Africa is a huge continent with huge human and natural resources. He told the German people that they should not be over-pessimistic about Africa even though Africa still has some crucial problems to overcome.

He advised the people of Germany to appreciate the approach of the facilitators of the talks which gave the two leaders an opportunity to address some of the problems of the region. Asked to respond to accusations that Uganda had been assisting the RPF [Rwanda Patriotic Front] during the Rwanda war, President Museveni explained that the accusations were based on speculation since the UNAMIR [United Nations Assistance Mission to Rwanda] group, invited to Uganda to monitor the Uganda-Rwanda border, had found no evidence of this.

President Mobutu was also asked to respond to accusations that Zaire was assisting some of the forces trying to destabilize the Rwanda government but he assured the press that Zaire will never destabilize her neighbors. He said his government has disarmed those Rwandese refugees who came into Zaire armed and the arms are now locked up by the government of Zaire.

Asked how Zaire intends to go on looking after Rwandese refugees, President Mobutu said that Zaire has demonstrated her goodwill by welcoming the refugees on her territory, which goodwill, he added, will continue. He, however, added, that Zaire would like to see the refugees go home in peace to work and live in their country as good citizens.

Zaire was therefore trying to persuade them to go home by suggesting that they use whatever means they used to come into Zaire to return home. He said that Germany and her European partners could assist tremendously in these efforts. [passage omitted]

Burundi**Gunmen Attack Army Positions North of Capital**

*AB3105113095 Paris AFP in English
0910 GMT 31 May 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Bujumbura, 31 May (AFP) — Heavy automatic weapons firing broke out on Wednesday [31 May] as gunmen attacked positions of the Tutsi-dominated Army in the north of the Burundian capital of Bujumbura, military officials said. The shooting began at around 5:00 A.M. (0300 GMT) in the Kamenge and Kinama Districts, which are inhabited mainly by the troubled central African nation's majority Hutus. It continued throughout the morning, but did not affect life in other parts of the city, where schools were open and business was as usual.

Meanwhile, the security forces have been fighting armed groups at Burambi in the southern Bururi region of the country since Monday, the ABP official news agency reported. About 10 of the gunmen were killed, a soldier was slightly wounded, and many residents fled the region where houses were set on fire, a local ABP correspondent reported.

Armed gangs have also been active in the north of Burundi, the agency said. Gunmen late last week attacked three families at Gahombo in Kayanza Province, killing three people and seriously wounding a fourth. Attacks also took place in the province's Muruta, Butaganzwa and Gataru Districts.

Military officials said that the gunmen in northern Bujumbura were believed to be using South African-made R4 assault rifles, which the Burundian Army does not possess.

South African Foreign Minister Alfred Nzo, member of an Organisation of African Unity (OAU) delegation which arrived in Bujumbura on Tuesday, said he was surprised by a report from the organisation Human Rights Watch which claimed that his country was selling arms to the region.

The South African Government on Tuesday formally rejected claims that it was providing weapons to Rwandan Hutu militia forces, exiled from their country after a brutal civil war last year, but said an enquiry would nevertheless be opened.

Rwandan Hutu militias and soldiers of the Rwandan former Army, routed by the Tutsi-led Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF) last July after the three-month conflict, are suspected of collaborating with Burundian Hutu extremists exiled in Zaire. The three countries have common borders.

A Burundian armed opposition movement, the Forces for the Defence of Democracy (FDD), led by former interior minister Leonard Nyangoma, is fighting the Tutsi army. Nyangoma accuses the Army of wanting to attain the goals of a failed coup bid in October 1993, which the government survived but the country's first elected Hutu president, Melchior Ndadaye, did not. His death led to bloodletting in which some 50,000 people are estimated to have died. Burundi currently has a coalition government formed late last year in a bid to stave off all-out ethnic strife.

Army Launches Return Assault

*AB3105203395 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French
1830 GMT 31 May 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] The Burundian Army is hitting back after losing a soldier this morning in clashes involving Hutu militia in the Kamenge and Kinama districts in Bujumbura. Armed with armored cars, it launched an assault on the two districts this evening and was still shooting there, apparently without any return fire, as we walked into this studio. The two Hutu districts gradually emptied the bulk of their residents who fled to the hills. Church sources which gave us the news believe an ethnic cleansing of Bujumbura, which would virtually leave only Tutsis in the capital, is possible and may have entered its final phase. Called up a short while ago by Mohamed Issoufou Saliou, Jean Minani, chairman of the ruling Hutu-dominated Front for Democracy in Burundi [Frodebu] describes the prevailing situation at the moment in Bujumbura:

[Begin recording] [Minani] Since 0500 this morning, we have been hearing gunshots at Kamenge and Kinama. According to the people living at Kamenge and Kinama and who telephoned us, the soldiers got there and began to take up positions in the two districts. This is what they told us, and they say it is these soldiers who are doing the shooting. Army sources say a gendarme was killed this morning and this forced its soldiers to enter Kamenge and Kinama in force. The gunshots have been continuing and are heard even now. All the residents of Kamenge and Kinama have fled to the hills. Some people who have been bringing us reports that there has been considerable material and human losses.

[Saliou] As chairman of Frodebu, the main political organization in power at the moment in Burundi, what do you have to say about this renewed violence, considering that the head of state, President Sylvestre Ntibantunganya, is busy pursuing a sensitization and reconciliation campaign?

[Minani] Indeed, we are very concerned about this development because, first, along with the president of

the Republic, the prime minister, and the government, we have all just embarked on a pacification drive which, in our view, was beginning to bear fruit in terms of restoring peace and security in the capital. But, as you know, for the past one or two weeks, some young men — mostly in predominantly Tutsi districts — have, in spite of the curfew, been going about shooting for the past five days without the security forces stepping in to stop them. One then wonders whether there is one disarmament law for one group and another law for the other. The rumor mill continues to grind on, and I must say there is never smoke without fire. These rumors must be taken seriously and this is why we urge the international community as well as Burundians themselves to remain alert so that no violent incident does occur and in order that everyone may be prepared to say no, a categorical no to such an occurrence. [end recording]

Uprona Blames 'War Situation' on Hutu Militia

AB3105212495 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French
1830 GMT 31 May 95

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The Tutsi-dominated Unity and National Progress Party [Uprona] has blamed the present war situation at Kamenge and Kimana on the Hutu militia. We listen to party leader Charles Mukasi, interviewed via telephone by Mohammed Is-soufou Saliou:

[Begin recording] [Mukasi] I think this situation has been the same for over a year now. What happened today is that the (?nagoyoka) [not further identified] militia shot at military oppositions and the soldiers returned fire. What I would however want to say, in spite of everything, is that we have noticed for a long time now that whenever there is an important delegation in Bujumbura, they always manage to organize this kind of shooting. As soon as they see an OAU delegation led by that organization's secretary general and comprising other important OAU personalities, the shooting begins. In my view, I believe that the militia we are forming at Uprona....

[Saliou, interrupting] You do not believe that there is an explosive situation in the country today. Yet, President Sylvestre Ntibantunganya spent the night last weekend at the French Embassy in Bujumbura. According to reliable sources in Bujumbura, there are even fears that the situation could worsen further....

[Mukasi] I did not say that the situation is not explosive. I said it is not new. As far as Bagaza's coup intentions are concerned, I think they are not new. Bagaza has always stated that he does not believe in the governance agreement and that he has no faith in the conventional

institutions in place today. I think that is no discovery. Now, the question is: Is there a serious stir in the country to warrant any thinking that a coup is in the offing? You know, for the past one or two years, we are told each month that a coup is going to take place. However, I believe that at some stage he decided to take certain reports seriously. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Foreign Aid Workers Banned From Hutu Areas

AB0106104995 Paris AFP in English
1026 GMT 1 Jun 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Bujumbura, June 1 (AFP) — Tutsi soldiers on Thursday [1 June] barred foreign aid workers from entering two Hutu neighborhoods here after a night of heavy fighting, a spokesman for Medecins Sans Frontieres (MSF) said.

The MSF official said the humanitarian organization had tried several times to enter the neighborhoods of Kinama and Kamenge but were stopped by troops of the Tutsi-dominated army that encircle the areas.

The staff of an MSF dispensary in Kamenge must have fled from the Kamenge, the official said.

The head of the Bujumbura office of the International Committee of the Red Cross, Edith Baeriswyl, said her staff had not entered the area because of continuing shooting.

Shooting went on for most of the night in the two districts, which are the last in the capital where Hutus, the majority tribe in Burundi, still dominate.

Witnesses said army tanks had opened fire when apparently no one was shooting at them. The firing died out after daybreak but resumed sporadically later in the morning.

The official toll for the night's violence was one dead — a soldier killed in what was described as a clash between the army and "armed bandits" — the official terminology for Hutu extremists who say the Tutsi minority has too much power.

However, witness accounts suggested the toll might be much higher.

While the army said its troops were attacked Wednesday morning by "armed bandits," a spokesman for the Hutu extremist National Council for the Defense of Democracy said the fighting started when army tanks started firing at homes in the two neighborhoods.

The violence coincides with the second anniversary of the election on June 1 1993 of Burundi's first Hutu president, Melchior Ndadaye, who was assassinated on

October 21 the same year in an abortive coup by the Tutsi-dominated army.

The coup bid plunged the country into ethnic bloodletting in which tens of thousands of people were massacred.

The latest clashes also came during a visit to Burundi of a high-powered delegation from the Organisation of African Unity led by the OAU secretary-general, Salim Ahmed Salim.

The delegation will meet Thursday with embattled President Sylvestre Ntibantungaya, a Hutu, and Prime Minister Antoine Nduwayo, a Tutsi.

The mainly Hutu political majority and the Tutsi opposition, which dominates the army, reached a fragile power-sharing agreement last September which was rejected by Hutu hardliners.

Burundi has the same explosive ethnic make-up as its neighbour Rwanda where at least a million people, mainly Tutsis, were slaughtered in ethnic violence last year.

OAU Delegation Arrives, Salim Comments

EA3005204795 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in English 1745 GMT 30 May 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] OAU Secretary General Dr. Salim Ahmed Salim has arrived in Burundi early this afternoon heading a ministerial delegation including the foreign ministers of South Africa, Tunisia, Egypt, and Mauritius. The delegation's mission falls within OAU's efforts to help Burundi restore normalcy.

On arrival at the airport, Bujumbura, OAU secretary general answered questions by the local press, [word indistinct] (Magenge) reports:

[Begin recording] [(Magenge)] This is the sixth time that OAU Secretary General Salim Ahmed Salim comes to Burundi since the country is shaken by a crisis since now two years. Dr. Salim was asked to assess the results of his numerous visits to Burundi, as no improvement appears on the ground. Dr. Salim acknowledged it is frustrating and somehow threatened that the African community will not endlessly be available to assist Burundi.

[Salim] Every time to come to Burundi, talk with the leaders of Burundi, talk with the political parties, and we think things are moving, and then, by the time you leave, things go back to square one. I think the people of Burundi, and I am being frank, perhaps also undiplomatic, the people of Burundi must capitalize on the present goodwill of the international community. The goodwill and the attention that Burundi gets is

not an unending commodity. There are so many other crises in the world and also in Africa. I hope, therefore, that our brothers and sisters in Burundi will consider this visit and will consider the attention that Africa is prepared to pay on Burundi, a something to be made use of, and not something simply to be taken as routine.

[(Magenge)] Asked on what the OAU is doing to avoid aggression of Burundi and Rwanda by elements from neighboring Zaire, OAU secretary general gave a mitigated answer. On the one hand, he said, the African community is concerned by this issue. On the other, he said, they also learn that countries such as Zaire are facing a tremendous problem due to the influx of refugees on their territory.

[Salim] We are very concerned, as the OAU, about any reports of preparations for taking over of sovereign countries. We are concerned because we think that the one thing which these countries — Burundi and Rwanda — need is internal peace and stability. And this can be achieved first by the processes within the country, but also by their cooperation from the neighboring countries. Now, I happen to know that the neighboring countries are also facing tremendous difficulties as a result of a massive exodus of refugees in their countries. Rather than engage in verbal confrontations and verbal rhetorics, I think what is important is to sit together and see what role the neighboring countries can play and continue to play to assist both the Government of Burundi and the Government of Rwanda as they seek to stabilize their own countries.

[(Magenge)] This OAU mission to Burundi intervenes at a moment when there is a controversy on a report by an American human rights organization stating that South Africa, Zaire, France and China continue to arm former Rwandan forces which took refuge to Zaire when they were forced out by the Rwandan Patriotic Army last year. South African Foreign Minister Alfred Nzo, who is in the OAU delegation to Burundi, denied all these allegations. Mr. Nzo said the Human Rights Watch report has been a [words indistinct] to them, adding it is in total contradiction with their policy. He said, however, that investigations will be made to find out if there is any South African citizen who would be involved in this affair. [end recording]

Rwanda

South African Minister: Arms Report 'Baseless'

EA3105141095 Kigali Radio Rwanda in French 0445 GMT 31 May 95

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Dr. Anastase Gasana, the minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, yesterday

[30 May] welcomed a high-level OAU [Organization of African Unity] delegation in transit to Bujumbura at Kigali-Kanombe International Airport.

The delegation was led by [OAU] Secretary General Salim Ahmed Salim and included, notably, Mr. Alfred Nzo, the South African foreign minister.

Minister Gasana took the opportunity to ask his South African counterpart whether reports that South Africa is said to be supplying arms to the former Rwandan armed forces now taking refuge in Zaire had any foundation.

The South African foreign minister indicated to Minister Gasana that the reports had taken him by surprise and that he had immediately telephoned his colleague [the South African defense minister] responsible for defense who assured him that the reports were baseless.

Mr. Nzo assured Minister Gasana that a major investigation had been launched and that he promised to keep in touch with the Rwandan Government on this issue. [passage omitted]

Kagame Urges UN To Act on Arms Report

*EA3105163195 Kigali Radio Rwanda in English
0515 GMT 31 May 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] The Human Rights Watch [group] based in New York has released its report of the month of May 1995. In the report, the organization is accusing some countries, remarkably Zaire, France, the Republic of South Africa, and China of arming the Rwandese former government soldiers and militias in the refugee camps in Zaire. [passage omitted]

Meanwhile, the vice president and minister for defense, Major General Paul Kagame, in an interview with the BBC, said that the Rwandese Government has called upon the United Nations to react accordingly to the situation. If it does not, the Rwandese Government is ready to defend its territorial borders and its people against external attacks.

Somalia

Aidid Radio Reports Port Shelled Again

EA3005210595 (Clandestine) Radio Mogadishu Voice of the Great Somali People in Somali
1700 GMT 30 May 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Mr. Mohamed Jama Mohamed Sulu, the chairman of the security committee of Mogadishu Port and member of the port's administration and planning committee, has said that for the second time shells fired from northern Mogadishu have been aimed at the port. He said the shells were fired sporadically at the port by (Zu) [Soviet 23mm automatic guns] and (Beiten) guns between dusk and 2100 yesterday from the vicinity of the former port.

He said this contravened the 29 May agreement reached by the political dialogue committee and that the aim of the violators was to terrorize the ships and boats anchored at the international port of Mogadishu. He added that the security force of the port did not return the fire out of respect for the civilian residents of northern Mogadishu and also because the force believes that those responsible for the shelling are a small group opposed to the unity of Somali people.

Referring to the situation at the port, Mr. Mohamed Jama Mohamed Sulu said security was very good and the social services were functioning well and as planned. He said weapons and vehicles were prohibited from entering the port with the exception of those of the port officials. An operation to strengthen security in and around the port had been launched and people called on to report the whereabouts of bandit hideouts.

However, Mr. 'Abd-al-Nur Ahmed Makan and Mr. Abdullei Hassan [name indistinct], who are members of the administration and planning committee of Mogadishu Port, said that although the port was functioning well, it could not meet the food requirements of the Somali people due to poor harvests this season. They appealed to the international community to dispatch emergency aid for the needy Somali people.

Tanzania

Mandela Vows To 'Crush' RSA Dissident Forces

MB3105143695 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1420 GMT 31 May 95

[Report by Enrico Kemp]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Dar es Salaam May 31 SAPA
— President Nelson Mandela on Wednesday [31 May]

vowed his government would "sideline and even crush" all dissident forces in South Africa.

Addressing an international press conference at Dar es Salaam Airport before returning to South Africa, he said the government would continue exerting pressure on dissident forces to ensure stability. "We have already sidelined the right wing. We are going to sideline and even crush all dissident forces in our country."

However, Mr. Mandela said the government preferred not to use force and power but would deal with dissident forces through persuasion. "We have already gone a long way and we believe that strategy is winning in our country because people want peace and security." The South African leader, who ended his three-day state visit to Tanzania on Wednesday, said those who believed they could bring about change through turmoil were "living in a fool's paradise".

Mr. Mandela said South Africa would cooperate with its neighbours on the basis of "a policy of perfect equality", both in bilateral relations and through regional organisations such as the South African Development Community. Referring to South African-Tanzanian relations he said he was convinced there was great potential for improved economic relations, with the focus on joint ventures in mining, agriculture and tourism.

Earlier, addressing a luncheon hosted by Zanzibari President Salmin Amour, Mr. Mandela said he would ask Trade and Industry Minister Trevor Manuel to investigate mechanisms to promote improved bilateral trade relations as soon as he returned to South Africa. He said he would also have discussions with the Sun International Hotel group to promoting their involvement in the hotel industry on Zanzibar island. He would ask Freedom Front leader Gen Constant Viljoen, who has been involved in farming initiatives in Mozambique and Zaire, to also visit Tanzania.

Rwandan Envoy Says Arms 'Flooding' Nation Again

*MB3105152495 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1326 GMT 31 May 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Johannesburg May 31 SAPA — Arms were again flooding into Rwanda, Zaire and Burundi, fuelling 50-year-old tensions between Hutus and Tutsis, Rwandan Ambassador Karenzi Benon said in Johannesburg on Wednesday [31 May].

He was reacting to a Human Rights Watch [HRW] report on Monday [29 May] in which it was alleged South Africa's Armscor [Armaments Corporation of South Africa] supplied arms to exiled Hutus in contravention of a United Nations embargo last year. "We view this matter with much concern because we know for a fact that (Hutu) militias are currently arming themselves for another insurrection," Mr Benon told a press briefing.

The HRW report said an aide to former President Mr P W Botha arranged for arms to Rwanda to be routed through the Seychelles to bypass the embargo. The deliveries included 2,000 rifles, 10,000 grenades and 5,000 mortar bombs, according to the report. Demanding an investigation of the allegations, Mr Benon said more than nine consignments of arms were recently sent to Goma in Zaire. This was a sign that South Africans might still be supplying Hutu militias, he said.

The South African Government was committed to peace in Rwanda, he added, but top Armscor officials might have master-minded the arms consignment referred to by Human Rights Watch. More than a million people have been killed in Rwanda's tribal conflict.

Defense Minister To Probe Arms Sales

*MB3105154395 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1537 GMT 31 May 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Cape Town May 31 SAPA — The cabinet has asked Defence Minister Joe Modise to investigate reports that South Africa has been selling arms to Rwanda in contravention of a United Nations embargo, cabinet secretary Jakes Gerwel said on Wednesday.

A Human Rights Watch report on Monday [29 May] said it was alleged South Africa's Armscor [Armaments Corporation of South Africa] had supplied arms to exiled Hutus last year. An earlier report by Human Rights Watch alleged that the arms had been arranged by a man who had been a presidential aide to former state President PW Botha and routed via the Seychelles to Rwanda. The alleged deliveries included 2,000 rifles, 10,000 grenades and 5,000 mortar bombs. Mr Modise

would submit a report to the cabinet committee on intelligence and security next week.

NP Condemns Tightening of U.S. Blockade of Cuba

*MB0106061295 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2142 GMT 31 May 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Cape Town May 31 SAPA — The National Party [NP] said on Wednesday it was opposed to moves to strengthen the existing US blockade of Cuba as this would prolong the country's violation of human rights rather than shorten it.

NP foreign affairs spokesman Dr Boy Geldenhuys said in a statement it had been proved that economic growth and prosperity made democratisation and the emergence of a culture of human rights unavoidable.

The African National Congress, SA [South African] Communist Party and the Congress of South African Trade Unions should condemn human rights violations in Cuba with the same zeal that they condemned the US blockade of the country.

"It is the policy of the government of national unity to promote human rights worldwide," Dr Geldenhuys said.

Nation Urges SADC Place in Ocean Rim Trade Bloc

*MB3105182795 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1750 GMT 31 May 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Johannesburg May 31 SAPA — South Africa would seek the inclusion of Southern African Development Community [SADC] states in an Indian Ocean rim trade and economic bloc, a senior foreign affairs official said Wednesday.

Despite some SADC states not bordering on the Indian Ocean, Foreign Affairs Director (Far East, Asia and Oceania) Peter-John Botha said these land-locked countries' trade access was largely through Indian Ocean ports. He told a SA [South Africa] Foreign Trade Organisation seminar that SADC's inclusion in a proposed Indian Ocean Rim (IOR) association would make the institution more viable. "South Africa as the locomotive of the southern African economy will eventually be of great benefit to SADC. The IOR will benefit by dealing with this bigger regional economic unit."

Botha said this approach slotted in with the government's commitment to southern Africa — an imperative of the government's foreign policy. The IOR association is a fledgling initiative being pursued by South Africa, Australia, India and other regional countries, including poorer states like Mozambique. It aims to create a regional trade and economic co-operation association to avoid the Indian Ocean's marginalisation in world

trade that is dominated by global blocs like the European Union.

"The process should be inclusive and not exclusive particularly in view of our SADC commitments," Botha said. "We are not prepared to belong to an exclusive club." Indian Ocean rim countries including South Africa, India, Mauritius and some Gulf states will build on the regional initiative at a conference hosted by the Australian Government in Perth next month.

Twin-Track Approach Urged

*MB3105123495 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1146 GMT 31 May 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Johannesburg May 31 SAPA — An Indian Ocean Rim (IOR) association would have to follow a twin-track approach to marry the economic interests of developed and less-developed countries, Mauritian Finance Minister Ramakrishna Sithanen said Wednesday [31 May] in Johannesburg.

"There are wide development gaps among countries," he told a SA [South African] Foreign Trade Organisation seminar.

"Such diversity entails the kind of complementarity that is very often essential to achieve integration objectives."

The IOR association is a fledgling initiative being pursued by South Africa, Australia, India and other regional countries, including poorer states like Mozambique.

It aims to create a regional trade and economic co-operation association to avoid the Indian Ocean's marginalisation in world trade that is dominated by global blocs like the European Union.

At an exploratory conference in Mauritius earlier this year, IOR countries agreed an association would cut trade barriers and enhance the flow of goods and investment.

"Bringing down tariffs will cost money for a lot of countries," Sithanen said. "The short-term transition costs can be very high for those countries that have relied on tariffs."

However, he said these issues would be resolved in a mutually beneficial manner for all countries participating in the IOR on a "variable geometry" basis.

This would not necessarily involve a reciprocal reduction of trade tariffs and other barriers to other member countries of the IOR association.

Less-developed countries could be allowed longer tariff phase down periods in order to bring them in line with the tariffs agreed to by the economically stronger countries in the IOR.

"The objectives of the IOR bloc and its action plan must...extend over long time periods and realistic deadlines for the attainment of goals must be set," Sithanen said.

ANC Plans 'Major' Revision of Truth Commission

*MB3105124895 Johannesburg THE STAR in English
31 May 95 p 1*

[Report by Patrick Bulger]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Cape Town — The ANC is planning a major revision to the Truth Commission legislation after discovering "loopholes" in the legislation passed through the National Assembly two weeks ago.

Among the amendments being considered is a mechanism to convert some temporary immunities into amnesties without the affected persons having to apply for it. Such amnesties are now being enjoyed by senior Government figures, among them Deputy President Thabo Mbeki and some ANC Cabinet Ministers.

Another amendment is the introduction of a legal presumption that would allow fighters attached to the nonstatutory forces to claim that they were acting within the law by violently opposing the government of the day.

As the Bill stands now, all actions committed by members of the non-statutory forces are considered illegal and their perpetrators will have to apply for amnesty.

The proposal to grant automatic indemnity to a category of about 120 senior ANC leaders was first floated by Justice Minister Dullah Omar. He caused a political outcry last week when he suggested that the ANC's senior leaders now under temporary immunity should not have to apply for amnesty.

Yesterday the Promotion of National Unity and Reconciliation Bill was tabled at the Senate's select committee on justice where the amendments will be introduced before the Bill is passed through the Senate.

The select committee chairman, the ANC's Mohseen Moosa, told the committee that there was a "problem" with the Bill. The Bill is the result of more than 300 hours of deliberation by the ANC-dominated portfolio committee on justice.

Senators warned yesterday that any adjustments to the Bill could upset the delicate balance engineered in the to and-fro portfolio committee deliberations.

But Moosa said possible changes were still being thrashed out within the ANC and that they would be introduced. Moosa indicated that the Bill as it

stands discriminates in favour of soldiers and policemen in the employ, and operating under the orders of, the government of the day. Whereas these soldiers and policemen are protected by a plethora of laws ranging from the Defence Act to security legislation in force then, soldiers of the ANC's former armed wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK) [Spear of the Nation], enjoyed no such official protection.

MK soldiers did not have recourse to any legislation that backed their deeds and would have to prove that they acted in the furtherance of a political objective to receive amnesty.

On the other hand, the SADF [South African Defense Force] soldiers who committed lawful acts could argue that they acted at the insistence of their superiors in terms of the Defence Act.

ANC Said Seeking 'Ideological Control'

MB3105123595 *Durban ILANGA in Zulu*
25-27 May 95 p 7

[From the "Comment and Opinion" page: "Heroes can't be prosecuted—ANC" — article published in English]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Opposition to the so-called Truth Commission, to be set up under already passed legislation, is likely to grow after South Africa's Justice Minister, Dullah Omar, said he supported automatic indemnity for senior ANC leaders.

Though this is not provided for in the legislation, it is a call which was echoed by the ANC, and the ANC chairman of the Senate's Justice Committee. The Senate can still amend the Bill to accommodate the ANC's demand.

The Commission's work will only be useful if it constructs an objective record of crimes committed with political motive. The thinking of Dullah Omar and associates instead provides a valuable pointer as to how members of the Commission, who will conduct hearings and grant amnesties, might approach their task. They will, according to the legislation, mostly be the political appointees of President Mandela. In short they will almost certainly be ANC loyalists, even if they wear a supposedly more neutral mantle, such as that of the SA [South African] Council of Churches.

The so-called Truth Commission is unlikely to unsettle stones which have not been overturned by the ANC, the state and the media in recent years.

Neither of the last two institutions have in recent years concerned themselves overly with ANC crimes, whilst the former government of F W de Klerk destroyed vast

quantities of documentary evidence which might have gone some way towards balancing the record.

The advent of the so called Truth Commission formalises the rewrite of our history. We are, in fact, living through an effort to reshape South Africa's moral universe, in order to establish ideological control. This is not unlike the National Party's attempt to do so after 1948, and it is important that it does not succeed.

Cabinet Decides To Rename Nation's Airports

MB3105152695 *Johannesburg SAPA in English*
1503 GMT 31 May 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Cape Town May 31 SAPA — South African airports — most of them named after heads of government — would now bear the names of the cities where they were located, the cabinet decided on Wednesday [31 May].

The cabinet decision did not preempt the government's comprehensive policy on renaming state assets, and was not an invitation to trigger-off a spate of name changing, it said. Jan Smuts Airport becomes Johannesburg International, DF Malan — Cape Town, Louis Botha — Durban, BJ Vorster — Kimberley; HF Verwoerd — Port Elizabeth, JBM Hertzog — Bloemfontein, PW Botha — George, and Pierre van Rynveld — Upington Airport.

South African Press Review for 31 May

MB3105112195

[FBIS Editorial Report]

FINANCIAL MAIL

Corvettes Needed for Security of Nation — Johannesburg FINANCIAL MAIL in English on 26 May in its page 23 editorial says the question of whether the country needs more corvettes for the navy or more schools, clinics, houses and feeding schemes, "must not be answered emotionally." Without the corvettes the navy "will become a seriously unbalanced force." The editorial points out that the country has "one of the longest" maritime borders in the world and "around 90% of our trade is seaborne and our ports must be protected from possible blockade in years to come." Among other arguments, FINANCIAL MAIL notes that "there will never be enough money to buy schools, houses and clinics for all the people," so the ordering of government priorities is essential. "It is puzzling that members of the ANC caucus appear to be unaware of the arguments in favour of the corvettes — arguments that have been rehearsed publicly for years. And it would be sadly ironic if the President, himself the bearer of a noble naval name, should end up presiding over the irrevocable disintegration of a national asset." It is President Mandela's

"duty" to "look beyond the poor to the broad security of the nation."

CAPE TIMES

Jobs, Not Corvettes Needed — Gerald Shaw writes in his "Political Survey" column on page 6 of Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English on 26 May on the proposed plan to buy corvettes from abroad for the South African navy, saying the militarists in the ANC "appear to be losing ground at last to the realists, who know that the most urgent task is job creation — before the social fabric of the country is torn apart in a welter of crime and mounting disorder." Awarding the contracts to British, French, or Spanish shipyards "will create jobs in Glasgow or elsewhere in the European Union, no doubt, but that is not where they are needed as far as this country is concerned." Offers of counter trade in exchange for awarding the contracts abroad will not help all that much to make up the shortfall." Shaw believes that if the militarists win this battle the ANC "will be sending a signal to the country at large that the RDP [Reconstruction and Development Program] is little more than a propaganda slogan and that other priorities are rather more important as far as the ANC is concerned."

THE STAR

Call for Full Disclosure of Arms Dealings — "The latest outburst of flatulent odour comes with the allegation that Armscor [Armaments Corporation of South Africa] continued to supply weapons to Rwanda not only after the civil war began but even after the imposition of the international arms embargo," declares a page 14 editorial in Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 31 May. "As usual, Armscor and the defence establishment ridicule the claims," and there is "no real clarity." The Cameron Commission has "begun to open the Pandora's box that is SA's present and past arms dealings. South Africans should demand that the process of opening goes on until there is nothing left under wraps."

BUSINESS DAY

Government Spends Money It Can 'Not Afford' — "After all the demonstrations, placards and harsh words

from public servants warning government to leave their pension funds alone, government has quietly secured agreement to pay salary increases with R1bn [rands] intended for those funds. This must be the last time it does so," declares a page 14 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 31 May. The pension funds "are in a mess" because previous governments spent the money on people and policies they "could not afford." "When the funds are raided again, it seems nothing has changed."

BEELD

ANC Must Tread Carefully on Federalism — Willie Kuhn, in his "Political Beeld" column on page 16 of Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 26 May writes: "The struggle between the ANC and the IFP can change the politics of this country in different ways. It can lead to civil war, it can lead to secession, but most likely promote the ideal of federalism." Kuhn warns President Mandela to "take care to remain on the side of the angels in his struggle against the IFP" because "he finds himself on an insecure bridge between morally justifiable action and an onslaught on the self-determination right of provinces. This could bring home the message that a developing federalism is in no way safe in South Africa." President Mandela can "act punitively and in so doing create a more formidable enemy." So "nimble footwork" is required of the ANC.

Afrikaner Homeland Report 'Constructive' — A page 8 editorial in Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 29 May sees "many positive things" in the first interim report of the Afrikaner homeland Council. The first is the "constructive spirit of seeking solutions, and the cooperation which flows from it." A shift in approach is evident in the "sympathetic ear which President Nelson Mandela shows towards certain individuals and views," and his "achievement and reward approach for volkstaat [Afrikaner homeland] plea bargainers. The president has already indicated that the volkstaat groups need to be rewarded for taking the peaceful road and playing a constructive role in South and southern Africa." BEELD views this as a "win-win" situation.

Angola

Unavem-3 Reportedly Facing Financial Crisis

MB0106082895 *Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo*
Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 1 Jun 95

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] UN sources quoted by the international media have said the UN Angola Verification Mission [Unavem]-3 is currently faced with the threat of a financial crisis. According to the sources, the crisis has been caused by donors who have so far not been able to come up with the money they promised in Geneva. It should be noted that of the \$12 million promised by donors, only about \$3 million has been paid.

The coming crisis is one of the reasons why UN Special Representative Alioune Blondin Beye is scheduled to go to New York soon. Some sources say Beye intends to brief the UN secretary general on the financial difficulties currently faced by Unavem-3. [passage omitted]

UNITA Urges RSA To Stop Executive Outcomes Aid

MB0106082995 *Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo*
Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 1 Jun 95

[FBIS Translated Text] The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] yesterday called on the South African Government to put an end to military operations in Africa by the Executive Outcomes Company. The call was made by engineer Ernesto Joaquim Mulato, UNITA representative in Germany, who said the company had no right whatever to exert pressure on UNITA.

Speaking in Bonn, Mulato added that Executive Outcomes Director (Ivan Brown) is responsible for the deaths of thousands of Angolans and of all those mercenaries who were killed or who have been reported missing during the bloody clashes of the last two years. It should be noted that, despite the fact that UNITA and all Angolan people called for the withdrawal of all mercenaries from Angolan territory, Executive Outcomes helped fan the war in this country in exchange for petrodollars.

Mozambique

Renamo Leader Admits Having Armed Men in Maringue

MB3105192495 *Maputo Radio Maputo in English*
1800 GMT 31 May 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The leader of Mozambique's former rebel Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] movement, Afonso Dhlakama, has admitted that his party still has men and arms in the central district of Maringue. Maringue was the Renamo headquarters during the war. Interviewed by the Beira-based newspaper DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE, Mr. Dhlakama said the armed men were protecting Renamo staff and property in Maringue. He did not say how many such soldiers existed, but he brushed aside all concern, claiming there was no secrecy about their presence in Maringue. He claimed that President Joaquim Chissano knew about them, as his minister of interior, Manuel Antonio, and the minister for parliamentary affairs, Francisco Madeira. But under the demobilization process as part of the implementation of the 1992 peace accord, all troops should have been demobilized except those incorporated into the new unified Army. Mr. Dhlakama told the paper that the leader of Renamo's parliamentary group, Raul Domingos, had discussed the issue with Mr. Madeira. This meeting, he said, produced a suggestion that Renamo's contingent in Maringue could be incorporated into the national police force. However, the Renamo leader said nothing has yet been done. The goods being protected in Maringue include a sophisticated radio communications system which allows contacts with all Mozambique's 11 provinces. Since this was used for military purposes during the war, it falls into the category of equipment which under the terms of the peace accord should have been turned over to the new Armed Forces. But Renamo has refused to hand the radio equipment over, alleging it was now needed for political work. The Renamo leader complained that [words indistinct] they are using them to prepare for a new war.

Ghana**'Shadowy' Group Gives Rawlings Ultimatum To Leave**

AB3105120595 Accra THE GHANAIA VOICE
in English 24-28 May 95 p 1

[By Kwabena Menyah]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] A shadowy group calling itself the National Resistance Movement has given President J.J. Rawlings up to the end of this month to step down otherwise force would be used to get him out of office. In a brief note to the VOICE in Accra late last week, a Captain Kowumu stated that they were informing all Ghanaians "that the movement is asking the government of Rawlings that by 31 May, 1995 he should step down." He said if by 31 May, 1995 Rawlings has not heeded to their call, "then we have no alternative than to use brute force of arms to bring him down." The Captain said "this is a notice to all Ghanaians and foreigners living in the country." This is the time for a total revolution. Stay tuned, the note said.

Nigeria**Bomb Explodes at Ilorin Stadium; 3 Killed**

AB3105185095 London BBC World Service
in English 1705 GMT 31 May 95

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] There has been an explosion in the city of Ilorin, about 300 km north of Lagos. It took place at a stadium at a ceremony at which a government minister was present at the launching of a charity set up by the head of state's wife, Mariam Abacha. On the line to Lagos, Jeremy Skeet asked our correspondent, Janet Anderson, what had happened:

[Begin recording] [Anderson] Well, the reports are still very sketchy at the moment. It appears during the launch of the Family Support Program this morning in Ilorin that there was an explosion in the stadium in the center of the town and people say that four people were killed and several other people — maybe 10 — were injured. I've been told that the minister of housing, Major General Adisa, was there, representing the head of state himself, but he is not said to have been injured. But as I said, the reports are still very sketchy.

[Skeet] Now, do we know whether this blast was a bomb blast or something else?

[Anderson] A lot of people are talking about a bomb blast. The eyewitnesses who were there described some kind of kind of a huge explosion which took down one of the boxes in which people were standing high up in

the stadium and they've said, therefore, that they believe that it was a bomb blast but that is certainly unclear. At the moment, there has been no official confirmation of that.

[Skeet] Now, you mentioned a box that seemed to be affected by this explosion. Were the VIP's in this box?

[Anderson] The reports that I have are that the minister of housing who was there during the official representation was not injured in this blast, but it is unsure who else might have been. All of the phone lines to Ilorin are proving very jammed at the moment because everybody is trying to get through to get hold of this information.

[Skeet] So we don't know whether it was an assassination attempt or anything like that.

[Anderson] Nobody has any idea at the moment exactly what it was. It would be a very curious event at which to try and do something like that, so you can't guarantee who is going to be there and who is going to send representatives rather than attend themselves. So it would have been a very hit-and-miss affair, if that was the aim. [end recording]

[London BBC World Service at 1830 GMT on 31 May in a related report adds: "The dead who were identified immediately were a schoolboy, a man, and a woman. Several other people were injured and taken to the hospital."]

Security Forces Report One Killed

AB3105220595 Lagos NTA Television Network
in English 2000 GMT 31 May 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] More than 45 million naira was realized today in Ilorin at the launching of the Kwara State Family Support Program trust fund, despite a bomb explosion that rocked the Kwara Township Stadium, venue of the ceremony, sending more than two-thirds of the guests scrambling home for safety.

The NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA, NAN, reports that despite the pandemonium that accompanied the explosion, key officials and guests, including the chief of Army Staff, Major General Alwali Kazir, put their heads together and agreed that the launching should go ahead. Initial reports said that one person was killed and about 20 others injured. Facts (?pieced) together by security operatives revealed that the blast was from a bomb that may have been planted in one of the several stores on the basement of the stadium complex. Antiballistic experts from the state police command and the Four Mechanized Infantry Brigade of the Nigerian Army in Ilorin said that they had picked up clues which will help in their investigation.

The chief of Army Staff, Maj. Gen. Alwali Kazir, who was the chairman of the occasion, expressed sympathy with the family of the dead and those injured and prayed to God for their speedy recovery.

Reacting to the blast, Major General Abdulkarim Adisa, minister of works and housing, vowed that the government would fish out and deal ruthlessly with those behind the bomb blast.

Death Toll Reaches 30 in Kano State Ethnic Clashes

*AB3105184595 Paris AFP in English
1822 GMT 31 May 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Lagos, May 31 (AFP) — Clashes between Ibo shopkeepers and Hausas armed with sticks, stones and axes in the provincial capital of Kano in northern Nigeria left at least 30 dead, according to a new toll released on Wednesday [31 May].

Military authorities ordered a curfew in Kano after the melee Tuesday in an open air market.

Security forces have been told to shoot on sight anyone causing a disturbance, said Colonel Mohammed Wase, the military administrator for Kano state.

The town was calm on Wednesday, with a large contingent of police and army troops deployed around Kano.

Tension has been high between Ibos and Hausas since December, when an Ibo shopkeeper was beheaded by Moslems who accused him of insulting their religion.

Clashes broke out Tuesday afternoon in the Sabon Gari market when an Ibo hit a Hausa, witnesses said. The Hausas responded by attacking the Ibos with axes and setting fire to several motorcycle taxis.

Other vendors quickly shut down their stalls when fighting began.

Fighting spread to the Galadima and Bata districts, both within the old city walls, before spilling into the new city, where shops were looted and burnt.

The Sabon Gari district is largely populated by Ibos, who are Christians from the east of Nigeria, while the town and state of Kano is dominated by Moslem Hausas.

NPFL Leader Taylor, Abacha To Meet in Abuja

*AB3105214095 Lagos NTA Television Network
in English 2000 GMT 31 May 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] As a follow-up to the meeting of the ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] Committee of Nine on Liberia recently held in Abuja, the leader of the NPFL [National Patri-

otic Front of Liberia], Mr. Charles Taylor, is expected to arrive in Nigeria tomorrow at the head of an enlarged NPFL delegation. The NPFL minister of foreign affairs, Mr. Momolu Sirleaf, who is already in the country at the head of a six-man advanced party, told newsmen in Abuja that Mr. Taylor's visit is expected to last five days. Correspondent Garba Abubakar has more:

[Begin recording] [Abubakar] Mr. Momolu Sirleaf, who led the NPFL delegation to the Abuja summit, said Mr. Taylor will arrive with a large delegation comprising religious leaders, businessmen, scholars, and military men. His visit, Mr. Sirleaf stressed, is to break new ground in the search for peace in Liberia.

[Sirleaf] Nigeria is the most populous nation in all of Africa and is the biggest contributor to ECOMOG [ECOWAS Cease-Fire Monitoring Group]. Hence, it is extremely significant that the NPFL, which started this revolution, and Nigeria, which is the prime mover in ECOMOG, have a meeting of the minds and realize that, in fact, it is in the interest of Nigeria and Liberia to work together. So, that is the situation. Mr. Taylor is not coming with any fixed agenda, with any hard position. He is coming with open mind, open heart to dialogue with President Abacha.

[Abubakar] Commenting on Mr. Taylor's reaction to the outcome of the Abuja summit, Mr. Sirleaf had this to say:

[Sirleaf] Mr. Taylor was satisfied that ECOWAS had taken the position that the Liberian parties have to negotiate freely and fairly and honorably, that is, they must negotiate in good faith and that ECOWAS is not going to do for Liberia or for Liberians what Liberians ought to be doing for themselves.

[Abubakar] Mr. Taylor's itinerary in Nigeria will include Friday [2 June] prayers by the Muslim members of the delegation and church service on Sunday for Christian members, including Mr. Taylor himself. [end recording] [video shows foreign minister speaking]

Former President Obasanjo Reportedly Released

*AB3105113595 Paris AFP in English
0905 GMT 31 May 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Lagos, 31 May (AFP) — Nigerian former military leader Olusegun Obasanjo, who was arrested at his home on Tuesday [30 May], was released overnight after questioning by military intelligence agents, his aides said Wednesday.

Obasanjo was detained Tuesday at his home in Otta, 60 kilometres (37 miles) north of Lagos, where he had been held since March 23. He will continue to be kept under surveillance, his aides said.

The federal military government recently hinted that Obasanjo was involved in an abortive coup d'etat to overthrow the regime of General Sani Abacha at the beginning of March. Armed Forces chief of staff General Abdulsalam Abubakar discovered the plot on March 10 in Lagos, and Obasanjo was arrested on March 13.

In response to international pressure and U.S. former president Jimmy Carter's personal intervention, Obasanjo was freed on March 23 and placed under house arrest at the farm where he retired in 1979, after handing over power to Shehu Shagari. At the time of his arrest at dawn on Tuesday, Obasanjo was playing squash. Some 29 officers and civilians, whose names have not been made public and whose alleged role in the coup has never been proved, were arrested after the junta announced it had discovered the plot.

Foreign Information Service Centers To Reopen

*AB3105220195 Kaduna Radio Nigeria in English
1700 GMT 31 May 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Nigeria is to reopen its foreign information services which were closed down some time ago. The minister of information and culture, Dr. Walter Ofonagoro, disclosed this in a keynote address at the meeting of the National Council on Information and Culture in Bauchi.

Dr. Ofonagoro explained that reopening the centers was part of the Federal Government's efforts to boost the image of the country. In addition, the information service centers will also be updated and made more effective through increased funding and the deployment of highly professional and competent officers.

The minister urged participants at the meeting to work out new publicity strategies for the projection of the good image of the nation to the outside world. He expressed delight (there) that Nigeria's involvement in international peacekeeping operations and other international fora had enhanced her image as a decent and credible nation.

He, however, spoke of the need to counter the negative campaign mounted against Nigeria by foreign detractors. He minister assured that the Federal Government would soon unfold its transition to civil rule program

and asked chief executives of state-owned media houses to mobilize the public to support its economic and political programs for a successful transition to democracy.

Sierra Leone

RUF Burns Homes, Takes Hostages in Kono District

*AB0106074095 London BBC World Service
in English 1705 GMT 31 May 95*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Foday Sankoh's forces in Sierra Leone are being accused of burning down houses in Kono District. It is more than two weeks since the rebels overran a number of points in the district, which is rich in diamonds, but the situation there now is far from clear, as Victor Sylver reports in this telex from Freetown:

Reports from the area have so far been scanty. However, people fleeing who have managed to get to places of safety say that the rebels have been burning down houses and destroying valuable machinery. They also say the rebels are holding hostages, while a number of civilians have joined them in the hope of being rewarded with stolen diamonds.

One report speaks of rebels razing to the ground more than 30 houses in just one section of a town in the district. Another report confirms previous reports that rebels, having been busy mining diamonds, now have problems getting out of the district as government forces slowly throw what has been described as a ring of steel around them. It is thought that the rebels timed this attack on Kono District to coincide with the time when miners wash diamond- rich gravel, before the rainy season sets in.

The government has still, however, not commented on the situation in Kono, but people around the areas in which government troops have been operating say a number of sorties have been carried out by helicopter gunships. One eyewitness told me today that parts of Kono were now virtually no-go areas, with neither the rebels nor government troops in control. [end recording]

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